

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

NO. 48.

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FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Correspondence Address—Albany, Ky., Jan. 26, 1873.

We have a number of reasons—one or two of which we will mention—for troubling you with a communication from this isolated part of the world. In the first place, there is a slight preponderance of that indispensable article, pride, diffused throughout our general make-up, and when we look around at our neighboring towns and realize the many respects in which our own people are excelled simply for the want of energy and animation on their part, this self-same pride, true to its nature, steps forward and suggests a remedy for the evil.

Now Hurkville boasts of an editor and a devil, Columbia of a "decayed potato," while Monticello furnishes weekly one or more articles for publication in your most estimable sheet. This is evidence sufficient to the world at large that the good people of those respective communities read the papers, and in consequence are posted sufficiently in reference to market prices as well as politics to prevent any imposition on account of their ignorance. This, however, we are sorry to say, is not the case with a goodly portion of old Clinton's citizens. They are not posted, as the following will illustrate.

About two weeks since a gentleman from one of the above-mentioned counties visited this section for the purpose of buying furs, principally mink, for which he paid from fifty cents to \$1.50 each. Our merchants congratulated themselves upon having disposed of their goods at such fair prices; but little did they think that those same skins would bring from \$5.00 to \$4 each in the Louisville market. Had they subscribed for some good paper, their investment would have paid, in this instance alone, from four to five hundred per cent. Yet it is difficult to convince many of our citizens that subscribing for a paper is either economical or profitable.

We visited our post-office, a few days since, simply to gratify our curiosity as to the number of reading people among us, and we found that not more than one in a hundred of our citizens takes a paper. This is a lamentable state of affairs, and certainly does not speak well for this community. But while we can conceive of no satisfactory reason why our business men should not subscribe for papers, we can readily find some excuse for the farmers in this section. Many of them living several miles from Albany—the only post-office but one in the contry—they can not afford to send weekly for their mail matter, especially when irregularities exist in the post-office department.

OUR MAIL.

Of this we wish particularly to speak, hoping by so doing to call the attention of the proper authorities to a grievous evil. The mail coming to us from Louisville and points beyond is carried to Horse Cave, a station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and conveyed thence to Albany via Burkesville, which should occupy only three days; but from some cause it seldom reaches us under a week's time. If the mail came by way of Lebanon and Columbia, we would receive it in two days, and with regularity. We trust this grievance will be speedily remedied.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Our people have one characteristic which is seldom found in the mountainous portions of Kentucky. They take a marked interest in the education of their children. There is a flourishing school in Albany, conducted by Professor C. F. Spencer, of Hurkville, and W. G. Woodson, of this county. Both are gentlemen of established reputation as teachers, and the large number of pupils attending the school attests their merit. There are several students from adjoining towns, and among them Mr. C. C. Wifrey, of Columbia, and Mr. Joseph Bertram, of Wayne.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Major Marion, an honored citizen of our county, was anointed with hemiplegia, about a week ago, and died Friday morning, the 24th instant, from strangulation. His remains were interred with Masonic honors.

PERSONAL.

Dr. R. H. Chelton left for the South a few days since, with a fine lot of horses. The Doctor has been a successful practitioner in this county for the past three years, and has attained an enviable reputation. Upon his return from the South he will remove to Hopkinsville—Madam Rumor says not alone—where he will resume the practice of his profession. Success attend you, Bob, wherever

you are cast by the whim of destiny. Be assured you have our well-wishes.

SURE FOR A CHURCH EDITOR.

As the spring term of our Circuit Court approaches, we hear considerable talk of a suit by the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches against the Christian Church for possession of one of our church buildings. The house was erected by the appellants, but was repaired at the close of the war by the appellees, and by the contract, as is claimed, they have taken partial possession. The suit promises to be interesting.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Two of our young friends, whom we will designate as Charley and Granville, were enjoying themselves, during the late "freeze up," on a neighboring pond, when one of our townsmen was cutting ice, he having already made a large hole. Granville, having reached the opposite side of the opening from Charley, became interested in the cutting operation, and oblivious to the surroundings, until Charley attracted his attention by falling heavily upon the ice. Looking up, he exclaimed, "Charley will go under directly, and I am going to be in time for the fun." So saying, he started towards Charley, but, forgetting the hole, he fell in, just where the water was chin deep. When Granville recovered his voice, and can speak above a whisper, he promises to tell us all about it. HURKVILLE.

Dancing.

Does not the familiarity incident to round dances and waltzes have a tendency to undermine modesty and are not the supposed advantages of exercise overbalanced by the demoralizing effects referred to?

ANSWER.—Anything which violates one's sense of propriety, according to the usages and the education of the person, will have a tendency to depress self-esteem and weaken conscientiousness. There are many things which are required by cultivated society the neglect of which would bring shame and debasement to the individual; whereas, other persons, just as honest, with just as nice a sense of delicacy and duty, not having been trained to regard those usages, would have no feeling on the subject. The same principle may be applied to the familiarity necessary in waltzing. There would be a natural tendency to excite the emotions and passions in such performances, but we have no doubt that well-bred people can and do rise above any such ease, thought or tendency in connection with it. The light gymmastics or calisthenics of modern times are really better for exercise than dancing. They are being introduced into schools widely, and ought to be universally taught. They serve all the purposes of exercise, and may be practiced at home or in one's room with all the physical benefit which arises from concerted exercise. These are adapted to age and youth alike. Father and mother and all the children could have a turn at these light gymmastics with equal profit and pleasure at home every day, whereas dancing, in general, is done at set times and on special occasions. We need exercise every day as we need food. Where dancing can be had about once a month or once a week, it does not properly answer the purpose of general exercise. We have known people to inveigh against dancing of every kind. The very name was sufficient to condemn it, but they would join in plays in which running, scuffling, scrambling, ending with kisses on each occasion, was the order of the hour. We never heard a sermon preached against this, and whatever decency, propriety or morality might have existed, or might have been supposed to exist, we do not remember to have heard condemned in public; while we have heard dancing in the ballroom spoken of as the gateway to perdition. "Evil to him who evil thinketh," contains wisdom and common sense. In most European countries dancing is common among religious people. Among Puritans, on both sides of the Atlantic, dancing has been ignored and repudiated; but outside the Puritans and Methodist we are not aware that religious bodies have inveighed against dancing. We advise people who are conscientious on the subject to obey their consciences.

But this terrible work to go on? Is that the Moloch still to consume just as many of our noblest sons? this vampire like the devastations of war, whose every trace is removed by the long peace that follows; or of the pestilence, in whose track life soon asserts its recuperative energy. On the contrary, it is repeated with all the regularity of the seasons. If the future is to be as the past, young men who are now the pride and expected stay of their widowed mothers are, by and by, to bring down their gray hairs in sorrow to the grave; young husbands are to break the hearts of those whose smile is now their chief joy; babes which have been received as cherubs from heaven are yet to become unclean outcasts from man and God.

Nor is this human ruin exceptional, like the devastations of war, whose every trace is removed by the long peace that follows; or of the pestilence, in whose track life soon asserts its recuperative energy. On the contrary, it is repeated with all the regularity of the seasons.

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"Stayed!" says one; "let the strong arm of the law arrest it at once." But law implies law-makers; and law-makers are themselves only the representatives of the average sentiment of their constituents. No law is long possible which the enlightened convictions of the people do not demand and are not ready to support. Besides, many of the most influential of these constituents are interested in the manufacture of this infernal poison, or in its sale, or in rents derived from its manufacture and sale. They represent millions of capital; stand together compactly, and are solid and determined in the master; understand all the arts of lobbying, and control vastly more than their own personal votes; even their boasted victims are cajoled into the forging of their own chains and keeping them tight and strong.

It is not enough, therefore, to my Let the law look after this thing. The law is powerless apart from earnest moral

"WHIP BEHIND!"

I leaped from out my two-pair back—

SURE FOR A CHURCH EDITOR.

The afternoon was mild—

A cub passed by, and on its track

A little dirty child.

Cathy drives calmly through the slush,

With all-unconscious mind;

The dirty child comes with a rush,

And clammers up behind.

His mate had looked with careless eye

On all his efforts vain,

But now he's landed high and dry,

They burn with envious pain.

And as he sits between the wheels,

As happy as a lord.

"Whi! whip behind!" with hoots and squeaks,

They yell with one accord.

The driver turns and plies the lash,

The child falls in the dirt,

And in a puddle rolls her splash—

I think he must be hurt!

He turns away—thatragged boy—

He's anything but gay;

His little friends they jump for joy,

And go on with their play!

I shook my head despondingly—

"Ah, such is life, I guess!"

A man needs little sympathy.

While struggling for success.

And when the lack of Fortune car

He's elated, you'll always find

How ready all his best friends are

To hallow, "Whi! whip behind!"

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The temperance question is now the question of the age. It is one that takes hold of every human interest in one other does. It is not a local but an earth-wide one.

It is a question inside the church, for all denominations alike; it is a question outside its pale, for man as man.

We stagger under the very magnitude of its appalling statistics, and yet we no more take them into our conception than we do the figures that measure the magnitude and distances of the heavenly bodies. Nearly all the poverty, the wretchedness and the crimes of the laud come of drunkenness. It is at once a leprosy of body, mind and soul. Here is an embittered sot, whom we pass by with our sympathy all lost in loathing, or, if any feeling of pity asserts itself, it is soon gone in the thought that the poor wretch is simply crawling to the grave along the gutter in which he was born; but that filthy and stupid object was once a man of brilliant parts and splendid education, who once ministered among the purest at God's altar, whom children once revered and a tender and robust wife clung to with a great, strong, proud love. This is but a single case; there are multitudes like it. Change the word minister to lawyer, legislator, physician, teacher, scholar, merchant, and we have other multitudes. And in the lower social planes there are still vast multitudes, all utterly ruined in body, mind and estate—yea, in the immortal soul, by the demon of drunkenness. The demon has transformed himself into an angel of light, and allied himself with respectability, and beauty, and fashion. It is particularly respectable to drink. It is fashionable for woman to furnish the wine-cup to her guests. It is still woman that is first in the ruin of man. The chains of fashion are as hard to break as are the chains of caste. No heathen was ever more mad upon his idol than the devotees of fashion are on theirs. Can we save our children, or must we be forced to throw them to Moloch and satisfy ourselves with the hideous music with which their ears are drowned? We can save them by the noblest means.

And there is the still more important question, How shall we save our sons who are yet free from the snare of the destroyer? Their chief peril is not from appetite, but from social customs. The demon has transformed himself into an angel of light, and allied himself with respectability, and beauty, and fashion. It is particularly respectable to drink. It is fashionable for woman to furnish the wine-cup to her guests. It is still woman that is first in the ruin of man. The chains of fashion are as hard to break as are the chains of caste. No heathen was ever more mad upon his idol than the devotees of fashion are on theirs. Can we save our children, or must we be forced to throw them to Moloch and satisfy ourselves with the hideous music with which their ears are drowned? We can save them by the noblest means.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

WANTED

By the people of Kentucky an immigration law. Though the bill to secure immigration has been defeated, it is not proper to surrender the question. Public and private agitation of the subject should be kept up until our representatives in the General Assembly should feel themselves personally instructed to frame a law according to the wishes, and in the interest, of the people. Another Legislature will assemble next winter. A new set of representatives will be elected at the coming August election. Timidity in the initiation of new measures, has been the characteristic feature in all our legislative bodies which have assembled in the last score of years. Instead of anticipating the wants and necessities of the public, as servile, zealous for the well-being of their country, should be, they have delayed and temporized until public sentiment had lashed them into an active obedience. That there are honorable exceptions to the rule of the apathetic, old-fogey spirit, is not to be questioned. Those who have stood to the van of the few progressive movements that have been made are entitled to their meed of praise. The immigration bill has its advocates. They represent the moving, living spirit of Kentucky. At this juncture in our history, systematized plan of immigration is more needful than it has ever been. We need labor. The sturdy German, the thrifty Scotchman and industrious Swede are all wanted to make our agricultural and mineral lands yield double their present product. We are afflicted with a lazy set of emancipated laborers, who, when they work at all, have no ambition or object beyond a day's rations. We need workers, who combine industry with intelligence. A comparison of the productiveness of our present labor with that of the old world, is all that should be required to demonstrate to any mind, not biased by stubborn prejudice, the excellent advantages that would accrue to our State by the introduction of European labor. It is folly to talk about our being an exclusive people. We are made up of the odds and ends of creation. We are neither Pict, Saxon, Teuton, or anything else. American, in fact, means a conglomeration. We have no right to pride ourselves upon any particular blood, and practically forbid to immigrants from any of the present European nationalities, the privilege of joining us in the development of our country, and the enjoyment of the bounty of our soil. We cannot consistently indulge the foolish pride that we are better than any body else. We cannot, after a calm survey, deny that the immigration of industrial artisans, mechanics and farmers would redound to our interest. We are forced to admit that an encouragement of the proper kind of immigration harmonizes with the spirit of our free institutions.

The Eastern portion of Kentucky, more especially perhaps than the Western, abounds in uncounted thousands of acres of land, rich in lead, copper, mica, iron, coal, and perhaps other minerals, which lie untouched, because we have no labor of the intelligent, hardy character that will undertake to develop it. Our young men are too proud to work. Our artisans are too lazy. All labor of that kind which the country affords finds its encouragement and reward in the New England manufactory. Why do our representatives stand back? Rather, why do they stand in the way? Are they still hugging that old political catchword, "Americans shall rule America?" That is as defunct as slavery. We want material improvement and development in Kentucky. As a State we are fifty years behind time in many respects. We must quicken our pace. If we will not put our own heads to the plough, let us have among us those who will.

The Carlisle Mercury Fund.
We are requested by the Treasurer of the Kentucky Press Association, J. G. Craddock, Esq., to state that he has delayed, until now, sending drafts to the press, throughout the State, on account of the Carlisle Mercury fund, so that all might have full time to understand the object—to assist in fitting out the Carlisle Mercury with a new office—and be prepared to receive the drafts. The drafts—each for \$10—will now be forwarded; and, it is hoped, that all will be ready to aid a professional brother, who has had the misfortune to lose his entire office by fire, without a dollar of insurance.

The following named journals have each forwarded \$10 in advance of Mr. Craddock's draft: The Bowling Green *Democrat*, THE *INTERIOR JOURNAL*, Woodford *Weekly*, *Cynthiana Democrat*, Frankfort *Woman*, and Danville *Advertiser*.

The journals throughout the State are requested to copy this statement.—*Statesman*.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Graves and adopted by the Senate:

Resolved: That the Committee on the Revised Statutes be directed to prepare and bring in a bill to make it unlawful for any person in this Commonwealth to sell, give, loan, or hire any pistol, or any other deadly weapon, to any minor in this State, without first having the consent of such parent, guardian, or other person having legal control of such minor, writing; with suitable penalties imposed for the violation thereof, as soon as may be practicable.

As was anticipated by even the bitterest enemies of the road, the unjust clause in the charter of the Cincinnati Southern railroad imposing a tax of one cent on each one hundred pounds of freight, has been repealed.

SIGNS OF LIFE.

The recent overthrow of Pomeroy in Kansas is equal, in its disastrous results, to the destruction of Seminole. The event deserves to be commemorated in story and song, at the epoch to which the people of Kansas may refer the dawn of an era of purification, political and social improvement.

Pomeroy is an old man. He had long represented the State of Kansas in the Senate of the United States. On the 29th ult., the Legislature of Kansas proceeded by ballot to elect a United States Senator for the full term, beginning the fourth of March, 1873. Senator Pomeroy was a candidate for re-election. He had been the "right bower" of the Rail Road rings in their enormous swindles in the West, and had won the name of "the distinguished subsidy grabber." His re-election, though an occurrence which would sink the State still deeper in corruption, was at first regarded as a question admitting but little doubt. To prevent this, a scheme was concocted by which Col. York, a member of the Kansas Senate, should sell his vote and influence to Pomeroy for a given sum of money. Negotiations were opened, and after some shuffling and delay, Pomeroy offered him seven thousand dollars cash, and one thousand to be paid after his election. This was accepted. The day arrived on which both houses convened for the election of United States Senator. York arose to a question of privilege, walked to the Speaker's stand, and laid an envelope containing \$7,000 on the speaker's desk and requested him to count it. He then proceeded to expose the whole matter in a speech of the most thrilling eloquence and stinging invective. Pomeroy was beaten, routed, ruined. Not a single vote was cast for him, although there was a number who were not shocked at his villainy, but simply lacked the nerve to publicly endorse the outrageous villainy. The Legislature of Kansas has demanded his expulsion from the United States Senate before his present term expires. He now stands charged with a crime under the Statute laws of Kansas, the penalty for the commission of which is confinement seven years in the State penitentiary. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he is now in the custody of the law to await the judgment of court upon his conviction of an offense, which will for future time link his name with infamy.

We cannot suppress the hope, coupled with some expectation, that this is but the beginning of a series of exposures of a large number of officials, who are not only delinquent in their capacity as representatives of the people, but delinquent in respect of those higher qualities of mankind, which should serve as a bulwark against the insidious approaches of both peculation and speculation. The daily development of crime, in connection with the Louisiana frauds and Credit Mobilier swindle, is sufficient to arouse the people to an earnest and anxious investigation of the scheme by which the Chicago, Pacific and Rock Island Railroad Company proposes to seize upon multiplied thousands of acres of land in Iowa, and eject therefrom settlers who have occupied it during a period of ten or fifteen years. We are persuaded that this job is another swindle; certainly it is a gross fraud upon the acquired rights of the settlers. Let the investigations, which are becoming popular, take this swindle in, and consign it with Pomeroy, Kellogg, and Credit Mobilier, to the grave of infamy they all deserve.

Leaf Tobacco.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a recent letter, makes the following decision:

In the opinion of this office, the law relating to the sale of leaf tobacco, imposes no bar to the sheriff selling, or offering for sale, leaf tobacco, acting under the order of the court, or any legal process authorized by State law, to any person desiring to purchase the same in bulk.

A WASHINGTON correspondent speaks of a fashionable young lady as "wearing her lace down to her knees." Lord! Lord! we never knew before that a young lady had any knees. What next?

Small Talk.

This trial of Tweed, for complicity in the Tammany frauds, was concluded in New York last Friday, the jury being unable to agree.

The World Almanac, just published, shows that 2,000,000 of citizens, entitled to vote in November last, stayed from the polls.

REV. GEORGE HUNT, pastor of the Baptist church in Lexington, has tendered his resignation.

Leaf Tobacco.
A. E. HAYDEN, office of the *Carlsbad Mercury*, has a stock of leaf tobacco, which he sells at \$1.00 per pound.

WE ARE PAYING 7 CENTS EACH FOR BEEF BIDES.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

IN December the National Debt increased \$1,684,304; in January, \$406,243.

WE ARE PAYING 7 CENTS EACH FOR BEEF BIDES.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

ENGLAND and Russia are still growing at each other.

THE FINEST LOT OF TABLE CUTLERY IN TOWN, JUST RECEIVED BY GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

THE CAEY COUNTY JAIL WILL BE COMPLETED IN A FEW DAYS.

COAL! **COAL!**
Pine Hill Coal.

THOS. BUFORD,

Stanford, Ky., sole agent for the justly celebrated Pine Hill Coal, and is prepared to furnish the citizens of Stanford and vicinity, and the public generally, for cash, the best coal in the mountains of Kentucky, from the mines of Harris & Co.

WILL SELL IN ANY QUANTITIES, AND DELIVER.

OFFICE NEAR DEPOT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT FOR SALE!

COMMODORE M. F. MAURY, the eminent author and naval officer, died at Lexington, Va., February 1, aged 67.

AS WAS ANTICIPATED BY EVEN THE BITTEREST ENEMIES OF THE ROAD, THE UNJUST CLAUSE IN THE CHARTER OF THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD IMPOSING A TAX OF ONE CENT ON EACH ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF FREIGHT, HAS BEEN REPEALED.

LEPROSIC ASYLUM.

The action of the Legislature to improve the facilities for taking care of, and making comfortable, such of our fellow beings as are afflicted with lunacy, is commendable in spirit and deed. Kentucky has long felt the great need of another asylum, or such additions to our present buildings as will afford room and opportunity for the care of the several hundreds of patients who are now scattered through the Commonwealth. Could we bring ourselves to the inhuman position of viewing the subject even from a financial point, we would speedily ascertain that a liberal expenditure of money in the erection of other asylums, or the improvement of those we already have, would prove to be an economical way of taking care of lunatics. We may estimate that there is an average of four lunatics to each county of the State, kept by committees at an expense to the State of two hundred dollars for each patient. This is the sum allowed by law to each committee, to be paid out of the State Treasury. This will make eight hundred dollars to the county, and in the aggregate an annual expenditure of a sum, ranging between ten and twelve thousand dollars. This sum, with interest compounded annually, would be sufficient in the course of five or eight years to defray all needed expense incurred in the enlargement of the present buildings.

While considering the subject of relieving the afflicted, the Legislature would not have gone amiss, had it amended the law on the subject of negro pauper idiots, so far as it that needs amendment, which seems to be a mooted point. If the law, as originally framed, providing fifty dollars per annum for idiots, has no application to negro pauper idiots, as contended by the Auditor, then it would be entirely proper to so amend the law as to make it embrace this class. Otherwise they become charge, either upon relatives who have not the ability to take care of them, or upon the county, which is overburdened with the care of that class of paupers, who are simply physically infirm. The Auditor, up to this time, has refused to recognize the orders of the Circuit Courts, made in behalf of negro idiots, upon inquisition regularly had, and if the appellate court should not give relief, the Legislature should. It would be an action far more humane, than the taxation of the property of white people to educate able-bodied negroes.

THE Lexington municipal election resulted in a Democratic victory. The negro population largely outnumbered the white, but a provision of the city charter requiring the payment of the capitation tax as a prerequisite to the exercise of the rights of suffrage, disfranchised about two-thirds of the former. The Democratic majority was about five hundred.

THE President has approved the act abolishing the franking privilege, but refused his signature to the bill for the relief of East Tennessee University, so that it was not just, but it would open the door to so many claims of that kind, if allowed, would be likely to swamp the Treasury.

A WASHINGTON correspondent speaks of a fashionable young lady as "wearing her lace down to her knees." Lord! Lord! we never knew before that a young lady had any knees. What next?

Small Talk.

THE trial of Tweed, for complicity in the Tammany frauds, was concluded in New York last Friday, the jury being unable to agree.

THE WORLD ALMANAC, just published, shows that 2,000,000 of citizens, entitled to vote in November last, stayed from the polls.

REV. GEORGE HUNT, pastor of the Baptist church in Lexington, has tendered his resignation.

Leaf Tobacco.
A. E. HAYDEN, office of the *Carlsbad Mercury*, has a stock of leaf tobacco, which he sells at \$1.00 per pound.

WE ARE PAYING 7 CENTS EACH FOR BEEF BIDES.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

IN December the National Debt increased \$1,684,304; in January, \$406,243.

WE ARE PAYING 7 CENTS EACH FOR BEEF BIDES.

GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

ENGLAND and Russia are still growing at each other.

THE FINEST LOT OF TABLE CUTLERY IN TOWN, JUST RECEIVED BY GEO. D. WEAREN & CO.

THE CAEY COUNTY JAIL WILL BE COMPLETED IN A FEW DAYS.

COAL! **COAL!**
Pine Hill Coal.

THOS. BUFORD,

Stanford, Ky., sole agent for the justly celebrated Pine Hill Coal, and is prepared to furnish the citizens of Stanford and vicinity, and the public generally, for cash, the best coal in the mountains of Kentucky, from the mines of Harris & Co.

WILL SELL IN ANY QUANTITIES, AND DELIVER.

OFFICE NEAR DEPOT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT FOR SALE!

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1: 7, 1873.

NOTICE.

Those of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy Monday morning next.

All communications, either of an editorial or business character, should be addressed to HILTON A. COOK, 100 Main Street, Stanford.

All notices destined to us for advertising, subscription or work must be sent in checks, post-office money order or express money order.

Those who have engaged agent at Hiltonton's office to do their advertising, attend to his directions and receive bills from him.

Newspaper Law.

We would call the special attention of publishers and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper law:

The publisher is required to give notice by letter, returning a paper does not answer the law when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and to do so makes the publisher responsible to the postmaster for the payment of the postage.

If a person takes a paper from the newsagent, whether directed to him or another, or whether he is bound to pay for it, he must pay all arrears or the publisher may continue to demand payment.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher fails to do so, he is liable for \$100 if he takes it from the postoffice. The law provides upon the ground that a publisher is bound to pay for it.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or to stop them, is a violation of the law.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears or the publisher may continue to demand payment.

If the g-h. didn't pull the nail in after him, the compensation is that he made his appearance again on Wednesday last.

It is possible to melt a heart of stone to think that poor little innocent groundhog must remain in his hole this beautiful weather.

The Master, commissioner, will offer for the four desirable suburban lots, belonging to the estate of H. C. Helm, deceased, on Monday next.

Last Sunday was groundhog day. The sun shone out beautifully, and no cloud was visible.

The question is, did he respect his Sabbath, and make his lawn on Monday?

Mr. M. D. Hughes, of this place, has recently accepted an agency for the well-known Singer sewing-machine, and has on hand a number of the machines. He will begin canvassing the country in a few days.

We learn that Mr. John Simpson, of this county, met with a painful accident a few days ago.

A little daughter of J. N. Brown, about nine years old, on account of a fever when quite young, has been subject to convulsions. A few days since, being left alone in the house, she was attacked with one of those spells, when she fell into the fire, and was so badly burned about the face, head, and hands, that no hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Hunting is the order of the day with our river-drivers. Messrs. Sims, Cook, Phillips and Lunde report game plentiful.

The result of a short hunt on Monday last was a carload of rabbits and several coons.

S. R. Cook, of the Dixie river neighborhood, has three hundred bushels of Norway oats, three hundred bushels of good fodder, and a large quantity of good straw for sale. He will contract to feed the fodder and straw, if desired.

William Ross, Mrs. Mattie Ross, and Miss Maggie Ewing were thrown from a vehicle in Somersett, on the 3d instant. Mrs. Frances Zachary, wife of the late John Zachary, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She had been for many years, and was at her death, a member of the Baptist Church, and died triumphantly in her religious faith.

A Western editor says: "Isn't it bewitching to look at a saint called down on a hand-some figure? Our merchants have prints of every variety, and it seems to me that this kind of dress is suitable to these tax-paying times." To make it applicable to this section, we intend by adding interlocutor, thus:

"GOD TEMPLAR."

The two Lodges of Good Templars in Somersett have elected their officers for the ensuing quarter, as follows:

Sonsen Lodge, No. 591—John Silvers, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. E. Scott, W. V. T.; F. M. Cox, W. R. S.; G. H. Finch, W. E. S.; T. L. F. Shadower; W. M. Miss E. Lay, W. L. G.; John Horner, W. O. G.; T. Z. Morrow, P. W. C. T.; N. J. Bedlow, W. C.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 369—J. W. Current, W. V. C. T.; Miss Lizzie Porch, W. V. T.; C. J. Hulaker, W. R. S.; John Canant, W. F. S.; Miss Mattie Barren, W. T.; George Griffin, W. M.; Miss Becca Wilson, W. I. G.; James Hays, W. H. G.; R. S. Barren, P. W. C. T.; James Benoff, W. C.

Mr. John Bain, who owns one of the orchards in this county, was on our streets, this week, with a wagon-load of "Jennets."

They were sound when picked, and very large and delicious. Seventy-five cents per bushel is the market price from wagon-load, while the same apples are worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel in Louisville.

Maysville has just started a chair factory. Carrollton will soon have a new saw and planing-mill. Vanceburg is now building a bolt and spike factory. Midway will have a paper-mill in operation in a few days.

It becomes very fashionable among the villainous wretches who seek revenge for slight offenses, to visit the churches at night and unlace the back-straps of the harness belonging to the persons they seek to injure.

We advise our country readers who attend night meetings to look to their harness before entering their carriages.

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The last meeting of one of the newest stages of the West, who have "passed through the valley of the shadow of death," have been buried far away over the ocean, and she now sleeps calmly in the hour beyond the clouds. And vicinal hills and sunny vale, her pure and gentle spirit passed quietly away, and a chorus of angels welcomed her to the beatiful land of the blest.

An other of interesting family, whose pedigree talents were highly cultivated, much of her life was devoted to the study of the science of music, and, having graduated at the Normal Institute of New York, over which she founded Dr. Lowell Mason, presided, she had very justly taken a high position among the musicians of that country. Always busy, and striving to be useful in her sphere, her contributions to the social circle as well as to society were liberal and commendable. Systematic in her benevolence, no call for the purpose of assisting the Church or the relief of suffering humanity was ever addressed to her in vain. Modest and retiring—as artless as a child—she yet told the heart to do a woman's duty under all circumstances; and when called upon to take part in any good work, always responded with the alacrity and zeal of an earnest and devoted Christian. Such was the character of one who has passed to that land where "no sin under earth, wither," whose kind words and good deeds will bless and hollow her memory, while the birds sing amid the foliage of the trees, and the flowers bloom and beautify the earth.

LARCKEY, Ky., Feb. 3, 1873.

Main Talk.

The condition of our bank account renders it necessary to urgently request all persons

interested to us for advertising, job-work and subscription to either call and settle up, or remit immediately. Office duties demand our whole time and attention; therefore we have no time to call upon our patrons personally. If those who owe us fail to respond to this call, we shall be under the unpleasant necessity of placing all our accounts in the hands of a collector. If we had no immediate use for the several thousand dollars that is due us from various parties, we have a perfect right to demand its payment and to expect prompt response; but we have pressing demands upon us which must be met promptly, and we could prove remnant to our own interests and the interests of our patrons, were we to indulge our delinquent friends longer.

A New Enterprise.

It is exceedingly gratifying to us to note

that this denotes progress on the part of our farmers. Mr. John Bright, of this vicinity, has recently purchased a hailing-machine, and is now preparing for shipment about thirty bales of hay per day. It will prove a great accommodation to the miners of Rockcastle county, and will meet with ready sale.

We understand that a great many petitions for induction at the first meeting will now be in the hands of the Secretary. We will give the sentiments of at least two-thirds of our community when we say: "Success to the Lodge!"

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

County Court day next Monday.

Maple sugar making is now in order.

Find a communication from Allany, Clinton county, on our first page.

Come to town next Monday, prepared to make all arrangements to this office.

Stanford is the only town of fifteen-hundred inhabitants that don't want the Capital.

A large number of cases of spring fever were reported on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

M. C. Seney and R. C. Warren, Esq., are in Frankfort, attending to important cases in the Court of Appeals.

It is said by many knowed ones that the thunder-storm on Tuesday last announced the breaking up of winter.

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PAD ACCIDENT.

The regular quarterly meeting at the M. E. church, in this place, closed last evening.

Elder Perry, that venerable and good man, a portion of his real estate still vest in orphan children whom he raised.

W. O. RICHARDSON.

Whose obituary appears in another column, provides in his will that, at the death of his wife, a portion of his real estate shall vest in orphan children whom he raised.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

Popular Fallacies.

Two hundred years ago that quaint old writer, Sir Thomas Browne, filled two large volumes with an account of what he considered to be "Vulgar Errors" — "Pseudos Epidemicus" — and although modern science has done much to diffuse sound knowledge in regard to the phenomena around us, yet popular fallacies haven't, yet, quite disappeared. Even our text-books of popular science, and many of our so-called scientific papers, continue to propagate and perpetuate mistakes which may be classed with the "vulgar errors" of Dr. Browne. Thus, nothing is more common than to hear of the tubular character of hair; indeed, almost every one that we meet will, if asked, tell us that the hairs of our head are very fine tubes. And yet every hair is a solid rod cylinder — a fact that has been published hundreds of times, but which seems to have no effect upon the popular belief. It is true that a hair when examined under the microscope, looks something like a tube; but then so does a solid metallic wire — a fine needle, for example. That which gives rise to the tubular appearance is simply the bright line which is always seen on every cylinder — a straw pipe, for example, or even a common black-lead pencil. When we take the hair, however, and, having cut a slice off the end, examine this slice, we find that it is not a ring, but a solid disk.

Another singular idea, which has gained very general ground, is that the moon of Jupiter can be seen in a looking-glass; and if some bright night, we try the experiment, we shall actually see Jupiter in the looking-glass, accompanied by a very faint star which constantly maintains the same distance from the planet. Further examination will show us that every bright star presents the same appearance; and if we reflect a little upon the phenomenon, we shall see that the so-called moon is only the faint image of the star or planet reflected from the surface of the glass while the bright image reflected from the surface of the mercury is what we call the star itself. A lamp or candle held before a thick mirror will present the same appearance. Simple though the explanation be, however, there are few errors that have taken a deeper hold on the minds of the pseudo-scientific than this.

Amongst popular fallacies, a prominent place must be given to those which arise from the actual deception of the senses; for neither our eyesight nor our sense of touch is to be absolutely depended upon. Thus the beautiful phenomenon known as "the sun draws water" is simply by the rays of the sun piercing a rift in the clouds, and rendered more intense by the prevailing gloom. Few people would believe that actual measurement of the sun and moon, when near the horizon at rising or setting, would fail to show that they are then much larger than at other times; and yet, allowing for the difference caused by refraction, and which is too slight to be measured by any but the finest instruments, actual measurement does show that not only their real, but their apparent sizes, are precisely the same at all times.

Another fallacy which is very prevalent is that every drop of water contains millions of animalcules, and that every pebble, indeed every fragment of solid matter on the face of the globe is peopled with myriads of these small creatures. For this belief there is, however, no foundation whatever. So far as animalcules are concerned, most pebbles and fragments of rock are barren deserts, especially when dry; and good spring water is, so far as animal life is concerned, a liquid waste. A few stray animalcules may occasionally be found in water that we drink; but if it is "filled" with animalcules, it is certainly not fit for human use, either as drink or in the preparation of food.

But while most of the fallacies which we have mentioned are due to simple ignorance, there is another class which is based upon a sort of quasi-scientific information, and which are far more dangerous. A good example of these is the opinion generally held by half-taught chemists, that it is to the silicic coating of the grasses and cereals that the plants owe their power of standing upright — in other words, that it is to this that they owe their stiffness. This opinion has been so firmly held by many, that they have advised the addition of silica to land for the purpose of giving stiffness to the straw and thus preventing the lodging of the grain. Now when we learn that almost all soil consists of at least one-half silica, we shall see the absurdity of such advice. The truth is, that the stiffness of straw is not due to the silica at all; for chemists have dissolved the silica by means of hydrofluoric acid and removed it completely from the vegetable stem, without impairing the stiffness of the latter. — *Industrial Monthly*.

Value of Salt.

This substance is remarkable as constituting the only mineral eaten by man. Not only does it afford an indispensable and wholesome condiment for our tables, but it forms an essential constituent of the blood, and supplies to the human system the loss sustained by saline secretions. Its antiseptic properties are invaluable; but although it preserves, it ultimately changes and deteriorates the quality of the food to which it is applied, rendering the same inedible and indigestible; for salt, notwithstanding its being a strong stimulant to animal fiber, is not convertible into nutriment. This is the cause why sailors who subsist long upon salted provisions are subjected to

the sea-scurvy. Its medical qualities are also remarkable. While all other saline preparations tend to cool, this but heats the body and engenders thirst. Some years ago, a medical man wrote a brochure in which he condemned the use of salt, attributing to it all the diseases to which flesh is heir. The poor fellow eventually committed suicide. Only lately, a book has appeared in which the writer, who is a physician, recommends salt as a sure antidote to the contagion of small-pox. Doctors will, of course, disagree; but as variolin is acknowledged to arise from a diseased or poisoned condition of the blood, the use of salt may possibly form a safe and effective specific. Salt is not only an agreeable condiment, but also an indispensable requisite. When moderately used, it acts as a gentle stimulant to the stomach, and gives piquancy and relish to our food. In Africa, the high caste children suck rock salt as if it were sugar, although the poorer classes of natives cannot so indulge their palates. Hence, the expression in vogue among them, "He eats salt with his victims," signifying that the person alluded to is an opulent man. In those countries where mineral salt is not procurable, and where the inhabitants are far removed from the sea, a kind of saline powder is prepared from certain vegetable products to serve in its stead.

Indeed, so highly is salt valued in some places — such as Prester John's country — that from its very scarcity it is a substitute for money. — *Scientific American*.

Wife of a Merchant's Clerk.

A merchant's clerk, of the Rue Hauteville, took it into his head to get married. His master had a nice of Spanish birth, an orphan — not pretty, though very sensible and well informed. At the balls, during the winter, little or no attention was paid to her; indeed, she seemed to attend them rather as a whim than from inclination or amusement, as she seldom danced. But if she did not dance, she noted much and listened to more. The clerk soon observed that the lady was only invited to dance when no other partner could be obtained. She, herself, had already noticed the same fact. Being a gallant man, he acted accordingly. The incidents that led to the denouement may be easily divined. In six weeks after his first dance with the fair Spaniard, he obtained permission to ask her uncle for her hand in marriage. He, astonished, gave his clerk's proposal a very cool reception and then had a long interview with his niece. Finally, however, all was arranged, and the lovers were married on Tuesday. The Thursday after, at breakfast, Adeline said to her husband, who exhibited considerable chagrin at being compelled to return to the duties of his office thus early in the morning: "Very well — don't go there — go there more!"

"My love, it is very easy to say so, but —"

"Easy to say and easy to do — both. I have a million and a half. Nobody knows it but my uncle. I always made a point of forgetting it myself, because I wished to choose a really disinterested husband. There need be no more office work for you, if you do not wish it. Yet still my advice is, husband, that you neglect nothing."

It is rather to be feared that, notwithstanding the advice of "my love," the revelation of her "million and a half" caused him to "spread" somewhat.

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The WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company, having had eighteen years experience in manufacturing and selling Sewing Machines, and employing the ablest mechanical talent in this country and in Europe, now offer the public

THE NEW MACHINE,

confident that it possesses all the advantages which experience has shown essential to a perfect Sewing Machine.

The principle is the same as in the old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, but changes have been made which increase its efficiency, while at the same time less care and skill are required in its management. Seams are crossed with ease. The work guided with scarcely an effort. Nearly double its former power. No under tension to manage. Every joint can be tightened as fast as it wears.

Over 700,000 Have Been Manufactured and Sold!

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have been sold for family use than any other make.

We recommend our customers in the country to purchase their machines direct from our Agents, as the price is the same as at our offices, and they can assure, at their own hours, the necessary instructions.

W.M. SUMNER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

Persons living in other Lincoln or Gassard counties can purchase machines from our agent for those counties, Mr. T. E. Hackley, at Louisville prices, and full instructions will be given by him at the house of purchasers — of charge. Letters addressed to him at Lowell, Ky., will receive prompt attention.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

— AT —

BLACK-SMITHING.

HAVING recently rented the shop of Wm. Daugherty, in the West end of Louisville, holding the carriage and wagon business, and having the best equipped workshop to do all kinds of blacksmithing and the rental of the premises, I am now ready to let the same to any person who desires to do business in that line.

Manufacturing and Repairing Wagons, Plows, Farming Utensils, etc.

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